

**SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1964

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964 - 1965

Chairman: Councillor S. O. Delf, M. I. M. I.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. J. Harvey.

Councillor B. W. T. Amies

- " Lt. -Cmdr. P. Barlow, R. N. (Ret'd).
- " J. Biswell.
- " R. O. Brooks.
- " J. Durrell.
- " D. F. Gillam, D. F. C.
- " H. S. Hicks.
- " A. E. May.
- " G. E. Milligen, M. A.
- " A. Mixer.
- " Mrs. L. A. Nickerson.
- " The Hon. Mrs. S. C. Peel.
- " H. G. Sands, J. P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
- " L. J. Shearing.
- " W. T. P. Steele.
- " B. E. Trett.
- " B. J. Wall.
- " The Hon. Pamela Walpole, O. B. E., J. P.,
(Chairman of the Council).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1964

Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. HOLTBY, M. D., B. S., D. P. H., D. I. H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F. A. P. H. I., F. A. L. P. A., M. I. P. H. E., M. R. S. H., A. I. H. M.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M^r C. Duffield, M. A. P. H. I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

L. A. Cawdron, M. A. P. H. I. (To 12. 7. 64)

I. A. Kidd, M. A. P. H. I., M. R. S. H. (From 24. 8. 64)

D. Vincent, M. A. P. H. I. (From 31. 8. 64)

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich.
NOR. 35Z.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1964. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 17,320 compared with 17,240 last year. There were 274 live births and 184 deaths giving a natural increase of 90. There was therefore a movement out of the district of 10 people.

It is ironical that some of the most pressing problems of this area arise because of the natural advantages which make it such a delightful part of the country to holiday in. The sea, and the Broads and rivers are, given good weather, unsurpassed in this country as places for outdoor recreation and enjoyment, and many thousands of people from the Midlands, the North and elsewhere are well aware of this.

Perhaps the most urgent need created by the annual influx of people and by the building and improving of houses for residents is that for more sewerage. Without it we have to use a method of sewage disposal quite out of date in the twentieth century, namely distribution on the land. This so-called conservancy method has been shown to be actually more costly in the long run than water carriage systems, as well as leading to a risk of the spread of typhoid fever and other diarrhoeal diseases. (Some idea of the work and expense involved is obtained from the following figures: - Cesspool liquid deposited on the land in 1961 $4\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons; in 1962 $5\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons; in 1963 over $5\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons. In 1964 over $6\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons had to be dealt with.)

Some lakes of fluid may constitute a drowning hazard and need fencing to keep children away, and there is the recurring difficulty of finding sufficient land - farmers are not always anxious to have their land treated in this way.

Drowning accidents on the Broads and in the sea occur every year, and although the proportion of such tragedies to death and injury on the roads is small, the answer to the problem seems in one way much simpler. I know of no case where a person has been drowned in our inland waters while wearing a buoyancy aid. In the sea or for long immersion a reputable life jacket is essential.

For several years the District Medical Officers of Health have been concerned

with this problem of drowning, and one of their achievements was the selection of a suitable diagrammatic representation of the expired air or "kiss of life" method of artificial respiration. The Boat Hire firms were very ready to agree to exhibit a card showing this on their boats. They printed copies at their own expense, and they are now in all or practically all the hire boats in a position where they will receive regular scrutiny, and also in public places in the district such as public lavatories.

It is not suggested that a diagram replaces practice on a model, which should be carried out by as many people as possible, but in an emergency a good diagram is better than nothing.

The efforts of the District Medical Officers of Health were supplemented in 1964 by the formation of the Norfolk and Suffolk Water Safety Association, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Norwich, and the Chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Murdock, Medical Officer of Health of Norwich. Miss J. Eva, Health Education Officer for Norwich and I were appointed Joint Secretary-Treasurers. The five Vice-Presidents are the Chairman of the Health Committees of Norfolk, Norwich, Yarmouth, East Suffolk, and Ipswich.

The Committee consists of the five Directors of Education of the areas concerned, two representatives, one each, from the British Red Cross Association and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, a representative of the Royal Life-Saving Association, a representative of the Amateur Swimming Association, a representative of the Boat Owners, a representative of the Police and a representative of the Rural District Councils Association.

The Committee was given power to co-opt, and the following organisations have been represented:-

British Sub Aqua Club: Canoe Association: Norwich Rowing Association: Anglers Association: private boat owners: Norfolk School Sailing Association: and the Coast Guards.

The Committee has considered a number of items, including publicity for, and availability of, buoyancy aids for boat hirers, the improvement of facilities to learn to swim, safety factors on boats, demonstration to members of the public of artificial respiration and investigation of fatal accidents.

I should like to draw attention again to the dangers of drinking unpasteurised milk. It is sometimes thought that tuberculin testing of herds and pasteurisation of milk are equally effective in rendering milk safe. This may be so as far as tuberculosis is concerned, but tuberculin tested milk may, and quite frequently does, contain the germ causing infectious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man. This is a very debilitating complaint of long duration. It is still legal to sell untreated milk (so long as it is from tuberculin tested herds) and some people seem to regard it as something superior (like fresh farm eggs).

Nothing could be further from the truth. The danger of undulant fever is quite considerable when drinking any milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilized, or boiled.

It is still under discussion whether or not boats should continue to discharge crude sewage into the Broads and rivers, but certain points may be made here:-

First, bathing in the water or using it for any culinary purpose should be discouraged. Who knows whether or not a typhoid carrier is in a nearby boat which has just pulled its chain? Second, the pollution of the water is very much greater at mooring points and narrow channels than in the open rivers. Third, if the present time-honoured method of sewage disposal is to cease, some suitable and practicable method must first be made available. This is very much easier said than done, but without doubt it is the trend for inland waters in other parts of the civilised world.

Housing problems are not specific to this area but many sub-standard houses are in occupation and the number of outstanding applications for Council house accommodation was 253 at the end of the year. There is still a need for more accommodation for old people too.

Because of our usually less crowded roads (with the exception of the main roads to the coast in the holiday season) we are less affected by road accidents than some parts of the country, but accidents do occur, and one sees many acts of folly or misjudgment, which might lead to accidents. When one sees for example motor cyclists without crash helmets one wonders if a visit to an accident unit of a hospital, or at least some theoretical knowledge of the effects of head and other injuries, should be obligatory before a driving licence is granted, and the lighting of some bicycles on country roads is so poor as to be dangerous. I have no doubts about the relation between alcoholism and road safety, and some knowledge of the effect of alcohol on reaction time and performance, might also be required for "the test".

Coronary artery disease and lung cancer are again not problems peculiar to the district, but cardiovascular disease and cancer remain the chief causes of death here. Moderation in the consumption of animal fat and sugar, and regular exercise, are still recommended to prevent "coronaries" and there has been nothing to refute the connection between heavy and prolonged cigarette smoking, and lung cancer.

Vaccination against tuberculosis with "BCG" vaccine has been carried out in Norfolk for 5 years on children aged 13 (a vulnerable age) and the measure has been shown to be both useful and harmless. Some parents are still refusing this vaccination for their children however. I hope that when the next programme is carried out we shall have a very high percentage of acceptances.

Dental hygiene in children is I think slowly improving, but I still see too many

youngsters who clean their teeth only occasionally or only in the morning before breakfast. This is not a sensible time to do it as food is going to be eaten afterwards, and will undo the good work. Last thing at night is the most important time, and then again after breakfast.

Children who are overweight are now more frequently seen than those underweight (and perhaps the same applies to adults). The best way to reduce is to cut down sugar consumption as by taking no sugar in tea, no sweets or chocolates, and no sweet biscuits. A sugar substitute in tea is admissible. Ordinary soft drinks contain a good deal of sugar but it is now possible to obtain "squashes" which are sugar-free.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department including the clerical staff who have always shown themselves eager to contribute to the care of the public health.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. HOLTBY.

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1965.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA. - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads. 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1964 as 17,320 giving a population density of .247 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of Inhabited Houses in the district is 6,615 the Rateable Value being £461,487. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £1,830.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	70,017	
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate)	17,320	
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	6,615	
Rateable Value	£461,487	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,830	
		Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Deaths -			
Number	184	
Rate per 1,000 population	9.23	11.3
		(corrected)	
Live Births -			
Number	274	
Rate per 1,000 population	18.19	18.4
		(corrected)	
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	2.5%	
Stillbirths -			
Number	8	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	28.37	16.4
Total live and stillbirths	282	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year).	2	

Summary of vital statistics. (Contd)

	Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births. .	7.29	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	7.49	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births). .	7.29	13.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births). . .	7.29	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	35.46	28.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	Nil.	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .	Nil.	

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	-
Cancer (all ages)	34
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

YEAR 1964.

	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)
	Rates per 1,000 population	
BIRTHS -		
Live	18.4	15.82
		0.46
Still	16.4(a)	28.37(a)
DEATHS - All causes	11.3	10.62

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA.

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	17	31	39	46	29	48
No. of deaths. All causes	188	188	215	225	229	184
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	9.0	16.5	18.0	20.4	12.7	26.1

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina
1964	110	29	74	19
1963	117	17	112	12
1962	113	30	112	16
1961	114	25	101	14
1960	106	26	82	5
1959	87	10	101	7

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS.

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths from Cancer	40	38	33	48	39	34
No. of deaths. All causes	188	188	215	225	229	184
% of total deaths due to Cancer	21.3	20.2	15.3	21.3	17.0	18.5

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1964	110	6	16	74	1	11
1963	117	9	11	112	-	19
1962	113	9	16	112	1	22
1961	114	4	16	101	1	12
1960	106	8	16	82	-	14
1959	87	6	17	101	2	15

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	15
Coronary disease - angina	29	19
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
Other heart diseases	13	6
Other circulatory diseases	3	4
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	3	4
Bronchitis	5	1
Other disease of respiratory system	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	4
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
All other accidents	-	3
Suicide	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes	110	74

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C.
1955	15.0	11.98	11.7	11.04	24.9	13.8
1956	15.6	11.51	11.7	9.62	23.8	14.5
1957	16.1	12.96	11.5	9.76	23.1	34.0
1958	16.4	12.98	11.7	11.42	22.6	29.8
1959	16.5	11.54	11.6	10.33	22.0	14.29
1960	17.1	11.03	11.5	10.47	21.9	20.20
1961	17.4	12.18	12.0	12.34	21.6	23.58
1962	18.0	12.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90
1963	18.2	11.77	12.2	13.28	21.1	19.70
1964	18.4	15.82	11.3	10.62	20.0	7.29

SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are three Health Visitors and four District Nurses with Centres established at the following places:-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month.
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	2nd Wednesday " "
Swanton Abbott	Village Hall	3rd Tuesday " "

VOLUNTARY WEIGHING CENTRES.

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month
Scottow	R. A. F. Coltishall	1st Monday each month.

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment Centres are established as follows:-

	<u>Hoveton S. M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S. M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	2 sessions weekly	2 sessions weekly
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly

GENERAL WELFARE

A Welfare Officer with established offices at Stalham and North Walsham has maintained contact with the general public throughout the year.

Local village Old People's Welfare Committees have organised Old People's Clubs in 25 villages. The Welfare Officer is anxious to see such Clubs established in all the villages in the area and he is only too willing to give assistance to this end.

Contact has been regularly maintained during the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers and especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and Rent Collector. By working together it has often been possible to effect very satisfactory results, especially with threatened eviction cases. It has not been necessary to provide residential accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act for evicted families during the year.

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

The Welfare Officer is also the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health Act and in this capacity he has made numerous domiciliary visits to mental defectives living in the community and to patients discharged from, or on leave from, mental hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This Service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society, as agents of the County Council.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich, who are the suppliers of lymph for vaccination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 5,395 and they can be classified as follows:-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects	306
Improvement grants	471
Water supplies and sampling	221
Caravan Sites	214
Factories and workplaces	51
Infectious diseases	53
Faeces samples	21
Verminous persons and premises	10
Rats and mice	31
Slaughterhouses	673
Butchers shops	29
Fish shops	15
Cafes and restaurants	29
Licensed premises	106
Greengrocers	11
General Food Shops	167
Food samples	2
Bakeries and shops	2
Dairies and milk shops.....	6
Hotels and boarding houses	17
Farms for sanitary accommodation	33
Public conveniences	288
Refuse collection and disposal	692
Sewage disposal works.....	70
Sewage samples	18
Smoke observations	22
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	150
Miscellaneous	723
Interviews with owners, etc.	964

WATER SUPPLY

During 1964 mains extensions were carried out in the parishes of Bacton, Stalham and Brumstead, tapplings were completed to the mains laid round the Bush Estate, Eccles in 1963 and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the laying of mains extensions in the parishes of Felmingham, Hickling, Knapton, Stalham, Trunch and Worstead. At 31st December nearly 4700 properties were connected to the 141 miles of mains in the statutory area of supply controlled by the Council.

Bulk supplies of water were again taken from the Norwich City mains for the parishes of Barton Turf, Dilham, Swanton Abbott and Worstead, and from the Erpingham Rural District mains for the parishes of Felmingham, Skeyton and a part of Swanton Abbott. Bulk supplies were given to the North Walsham Urban District at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield and Flegg Rural District at Potter Heigham.

The Council's main sources of supply continued to be obtained from the bores at Catfield and East Ruston, of which details were given in the 1957 report and remaining unaltered to this time except that the amount of water pumped has increased by over three times the 1957 figures. The annual consumption figures for each year since 1958 are as follows:

<u>Consumption in Millions of Gallons</u>						
1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
48.0	60.3	71.3	85.8	89.1	99.7	110.7

The maximum peak daily demand for water during 1964 did not give any great cause for concern but if the increased take does rise much more, as it is bound to do with the heavy building programme, the further improvement of older properties and the greater consumption of water by the use of modern appliances, it will be necessary to restrict supplies or install larger pumps at the headworks, increase the capacities of the treatment equipment and possibly provide additional bulk storage for the water before distribution. It has not yet been necessary to restrict the consumption of water in the Council's statutory area of supply.

During 1964 only minor wastage of water was found either from accidental or other causes.

The defrosting machine owned by the Council was not used during the winters of 1963/64 and 1964/65.

The waters have no plumbo-solvent action and the fluorine content of the Catfield supply is 0.15 parts per million and the East Ruston supply 0.50 parts per million. Both sources were sampled weekly during 1964 at the headworks and from

various points of supply during distribution and only on one occasion was an unsatisfactory report obtained, that being due to contamination of a roof storage tank. The samples taken from private water supplies during the year present a different picture as will be seen from the summary given below:-

Result	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination	
	Private Supply	Public Supply	Private Supply	Public Supply
Satisfactory	-	8	7	182
Unsatisfactory	1	-	21	1

The above samples include four taken of the raw water before chlorination. The water in new mains is sampled before being brought into use and during 1964 four satisfactory samples were taken for this purpose.

The Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department has again given information about the properties supplied with water in the Rural District in the Norwich statutory area of supply and this is included in the table that follows covering all the parishes in the Smallburgh Rural District. I must again repeat, as in previous reports, that there are still a number of properties off the routes of the mains which cannot take a supply and also many larger properties in the inland part of the district and some seaside properties which have their own supplies. There are also many hereditaments in each parish which do not require a water supply.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA						
ASHMANHAUGH	58	150	23	-	5	-
BARTON TURF	-	-	1	-	-	-
HORNING	384	770	262	1 *	38	1
HOVETON	743	1470	511	-	55	2
NEATISHEAD	208	470	130	-	14	1
SCOTTOW	230	1380	167	1	9	1
SLOLEY	74	190	44	-	7	1
SMALLBURGH	156	400	96	-	16	1
TUNSTEAD	181	530	134	-	21	1
BULK SUPPLY AREA						
BARTON TURF	179	370	100	3 *	21	1
DILHAM	115	290	65	-	10	1
FELMINGHAM	156	400	111	-	9	-
SKEYTON	86	230	44	-	5	1
SWANTON ABBOTT	143	330	104	4	18	1
WESTWICK	50	130	12	1	2	-
WORSTEAD	302	750	208	-	28	1
CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA						
CATFIELD	259	650	173	-	41	1
HICKLING	329	750	213	1	40	1
LUDHAM	376	880	242	7 *	36	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	314	510	245	2 *	39	1
STALHAM	539	1190	431	15 *	52	2
SUTTON	205	540	136	-	16	1

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA						
BACTON	543	810	258	-	46	3
BRUMSTEAD	36	90	7	1	10	-
EAST RUSTON	195	430	104	5	29	1
HAPPISBURGH	557	780	465	2	47	1
HONING	134	300	60	-	9	1
HORSEY	56	150	37	1 *	13	-
INGHAM	137	350	101	1	32	1
KNAPTON	112	280	83	1	14	1
LESSINGHAM	326	220	271	-	18	1
PASTON	110	250	86	-	6	-
SEA PALLING	258	430	202	2 *	38	1
SWAFIELD	113	260	65	1	21	-
TRUNCH	173	350	104	-	12	-
WITTON	140	320	72	2	10	-

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The necessity for more sewerage in the district increasingly gives cause for concern by reason of the possible danger to health that could arise in the more closely built up parts of the district where the drainage from new and improved properties cannot adequately be treated by the various types of individual disposal units in use. As mentioned in the section dealing with cesspools difficulties of disposal of the collected liquid, now reaching a very high figure, also emphasise the need for more main drainage at a very early date.

Fortunately very active steps are now being taken with major schemes covering four parts of the district, for work commenced in the Hoveton parish in October 1964 on the combined sewerage scheme with the St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council, a report was received from Messrs. W. Herbert Bateman & Partners for a scheme at Horning and the County Public Health Engineer submitted reports covering the parishes of Hickling and Sutton with extensions at the Stalham works which will eventually be increased in size to cover the coastal sewerage scheme. The Hoveton scheme when completed in 1967 will reduce the calls on cesspool emptying and nightsoil collections as will also the other schemes and the works at Stalham will provide the increased treatment required and also include a new form of treatment plant capable of handling cesspool liquid.

At the present time, as has been reported on previous occasions, the only areas of the district served by public sewers are Stalham and parts of Catfield, Ludham, Sutton and Swanton Abbott, with many small sewerage works at Council housing estates.

BROADS POLLUTION

Following the report by the sub-committee of technical officers of the Blofield and Flegg, and Smallburgh Rural District Councils, the Norfolk County Council and the River Board, as mentioned in the report for 1963, a number of meetings were held during the year under review and draft Byelaws aimed at preventing the pollution of the rivers and broads were produced by the River Board. At the end of the year these Byelaws were the subject of much discussion by the Local Authorities in the Broad's area and also by the other interested bodies, such as the boatowners associations.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL

In January 1964 a report about the public cleansing services of the district was submitted to the Health Committee of the Council when a number of decisions were taken to amend and improve the system of refuse, nightsoil and cesspool liquid collections and disposal arising out of the continued increase in the bulk of refuse, particularly during the summer months, the reduction in nightsoil collections and the considerable increase in the amount of cesspool liquid following the improvement with grant aid of many old houses and the erection of a considerable number of permanent and holiday dwellings.

The Council's services include a collection of refuse once weekly from all properties where this can be given and two or three collections weekly during the summer months from many boatyards and staithes where accumulations arise from the users of boats on the Broad's, a twice-weekly collection of nightsoil in six parishes, and a once-weekly collection in the remainder of the district and the collection, where requested, from all rateable properties of two loads of cesspool liquid each financial year without charge followed by the collection of additional loads where necessary at the rate of 35/- each load. All these services were kept up to date although this could only be obtained as

far as cesspool emptying was concerned by working a considerable amount of overtime which was necessary following difficulties in obtaining places for the disposal of the liquid and also from the increased number of loads removed which exceeded the 1963 figure by more than 1000.

Arising out of the report referred to earlier in this section it was decided that a salvage scheme should not be adopted, to introduce a paper sack system of refuse collection on trial at selected river and broad collecting points, to encourage the owners of property to use paper sacks at their own expense but at this stage to take no action to provide sacks by the Council, that attempts be made to persuade boatyards to install paper sacks instead of bins, to erect bin screens at the collecting points along the rivers and broads, that the pail closet collection should be at night only, that the cesspool emptying service should be given to the owners of property receiving a pail closet collection, and that negotiations proceed for obtaining new refuse tips at East Ruston and Swanton Abbott.

During the year a new 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier was purchased to replace a worn out vehicle and a Gibson Pendulum Karrier refuse collector of 20/30 cu. yds. capacity was brought into use to replace a Bedford vehicle purchased in 1953. A new body was provided for the trailer at Potter Heigham Bridge and at the end of the year enquiries were being made for the purchase of a tip maintenance vehicle to replace the Fordson Tractor purchased in 1954.

The Council's vehicles travelled 146,666 miles during the year and used 16,338 gallons of petrol and diesel oil. The vehicles in use on 31st December were as follows :-

- 1 1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 5 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptiers with nightsoil attachments.
- 1 20/30 cu. yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
- 1 16 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
- 1 16 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 3 12 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collectors.
- 1 10 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector (spare)
- 1 10 cu. yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham bridge)
- 1 Fordson Major diesel tractor with bucket and blade.

The maximum full-time staff employed by the Council during the year on all sections of the cleansing service numbered 28. The services of 6 men for collecting waste paper were also used on a part-time basis in certain of the coastal and broads parishes, mainly during the summer months.

The following details about cesspool emptying for 1964 will be of interest.

	No. of Cesspools Emptied		No. of Loads Removed		No. of Loads Chargeable	
Private	2,469	(2,240)	3,300	(3,294)	1,022	(1,242)
Council	1,319	(953)	3,557	(2,553)	2,722	(1,891)
Total	3,788	(3,193)	6,857	(5,847)	3,744	(3,133)

1963 figures are given in brackets

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The takings from the conveniences at Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott amounted to £477. 10s. 2d. during 1964. Again minor damage was caused at these conveniences to the various items of equipment and some inconvenience was caused to the general public by the thoughtless behaviour of the vandals who now seem to be part of the society in which we live.

During the year the contract was let for the new conveniences at Potter Heigham to be run in conjunction with the Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council and at 31st December work was well in hand with these conveniences to be completed for the 1965 holiday season. Enquiries proceeded for the acquisition of land at Stalham Staithe for a new block of conveniences and arrangements were made late in the year for an examination in another district of a type of chemical disposal unit which might be capable of being used at Womack, Ludham and in other parishes where sewerage is not yet available.

Thanks must again be expressed to some of the brewery companies and their licensees for making the conveniences available at some licensed premises during all hours for use by the general public in the Broadland parishes where public facilities have not yet been provided.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

72 complaints were received during 1964 about various miscellaneous matters and upon investigation 61 of these complaints were found to be justified and the necessary steps were taken by way of visits, letters and other action to obtain the abatement of any

nuisances found. A number of other complaints not the concern of this Council were passed to the proper authorities.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council's rat catcher again carried out his normal duties in the investigation of complaints and gave treatments at dwelling houses, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips and sewage disposal plants for the clearance of infestations of rats and mice.

A summary of his activities during the year is as follows:

Number of properties inspected.	1,920
Number of properties found to be infested	611
Number of pre-baits laid	8,180
Number of poison baits laid	14,870
Total number of visits	4,007
Number of complaints	191

The income from treatment work carried out at business premises amounted to £27. 15s. 0d.

CONTROL OF CAMPING AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A considerable amount of time was again spent during the year under review in keeping close watch on the caravan sites in the district. No major difficulties arose on any site and the conditions found were in the main satisfactory. It was, however, necessary during the year to take action through the courts under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act in respect of two sites which were being used for residential purposes without site licences. The occupiers of one site were taken to court twice and on each occasion a fine of ten pounds and ten guineas costs was imposed by the magistrates. The proceedings in respect of the other case were adjourned sine die as the occupier had moved his caravan before the court hearing. The following information about the caravan sites in the district will be of interest:-

No. of Licensed Sites	No. of Caravans			No. of Visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
95	56	812	111	214

No serious offences were reported from any tented camping sites during the year although there is no doubt that adequately controlled sites are required with proper sanitary provisions. A proposal for setting up temporary sites on farm land was put to the County Council but by the end of the year no response had been received to this suggestion.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the rural district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of meetings were held during the year with the representatives of a government establishment in the district about the noise and smoke arising from the running of some diesel generators. It cannot be said that this trouble has yet been cured nor a satisfactory solution to the problems found. The matter was still the subject of further negotiation at the end of the year.

Alleged noise nuisances in other parts of the district were investigated during 1964, with the trouble from a dance band at a village hall giving particular cause for concern.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

One licence was issued during 1964 for the boarding of dogs at premises within the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence under this Act was issued during the year under review.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM-SPIRIT

During 1964 there were in the district 143 premises storing 107,460 gallons of petrol for which the Council received £91. 15s. 0d. by way of licence fees. 142 visits were made to these licensed premises to ensure that the installations were being maintained to a satisfactory standard.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which contains provisions dealing with fire precautions and the safety, health and welfare of employees at premises broadly defined as offices, shops and railway premises administratively came into force on the 1st May, 1964. The majority of the main provisions of the Act, however, did not come into operation until the 1st August following a number of Orders and a spate of circulars from the Ministry of Labour giving advice to the administering authorities.

Registration of all premises covered by the Act is now necessary, but responsibility for inspection and enforcement is divided, with in the main the fire authorities controlling fire precautions, H.M. Factory Inspectorate taking some fire precaution duties and the safety, health and welfare provisions at factories, Crown and local government premises and County Borough and County District Councils covering the latter provisions at offices and shops generally.

The safety, health and welfare provisions of the Act, with which local authorities are most concerned, cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and lighting of premises, sanitary conveniences, supply of drinking water, accommodation for clothing, sitting, washing and eating facilities, condition of floors, passages and stairs, the fencing of exposed parts of machinery, avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery, control of noise and vibrations and the provision of first aid equipment. It will, therefore, be seen that the term 'a charter for white collar workers' given by the Superintending Inspector of Factories in his press release of the 7th July of last year was very apt, but it does mean that another heavy responsibility for inspection and enforcement has been placed on local authorities.

Despite much publicity voluntary registration of premises was not very heavy in the district during 1964 and only by systematic visits to all premises likely to be covered by the Act, by the public health inspectors, will it be possible to secure the registration of all the affected premises.

The position in the district at the 31st December was as follows:-

Registration of Premises

Applications for registration received	87
Applications re-directed to H.M. Inspector of Factories	16
Copies of application sent to Norfolk County Fire Service.....	71
Premises registered with Council (a) Satisfactory	29
(b) Unsatisfactory.....	42
Visits to registered premises	75

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions Found at Registered Premises

Unclean	8
Overcrowded.....	2
No thermometer.....	15
Inadequate sanitary conveniences	5
Inadequate washing facilities.....	13
No satisfactory drinking water.....	2
Inadequate eating facilities	2
Defective floors and passages.....	5
Dangerous machines	1
Inadequate first aid equipment	22
Informal notices sent requesting remedying of unsatisfactory conditions.....	42
Informal notices complied with at 31st December, 1964	1

Exempted Premises

Where self-employed or members of family only employed	73
Persons employed for less than 21 hours per week	2
Visits to exempted premises	75

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices	18
Retail shops	40
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	11
Fuel storage depot	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices	116
Retail shops	173
Wholesale department, warehouses	67
Catering establishments open to the public	94
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	3

Males: 215	Females: 239	Total	454
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At the end of the year much work still remained to be done in the district under the provisions of this Act and systematic inspections will be made parish by parish to secure the registration of all eligible premises and the remedying of all unsatisfactory conditions found.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarized details below show the work of the department in this field during 1964:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	107
No. of inspections made for the purpose	306
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation	9
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action	83
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action	2
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit	9
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	1
No. of dwellings demolished	5
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	8
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	0
No. of dwellings closed	3
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked	1
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled	2
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled	0
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings	4
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings	12
No. of certificates of disrepair issued	0
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	0

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

For some years disappointment has been expressed that the voluntary improvement of dwellings has not yet reached a satisfactory high figure and in an attempt to improve the position, the Housing Act, 1964 was passed during the year under review with the aim of providing some measure of compulsion for the provision of essential amenities at rented properties, mainly by area action. In the Smallburgh district reasonable progress has been made with voluntary improvements but there is scope for more work in this field and authority was given to persuade owners to obtain grants for the improvement of properties in the sewered parts of the district. Preliminary surveys show that much of the property in the district of the type suitable for improvement is owner/occupied thus falling outside the provisions of the new Act relating to compulsory improvements.

During 1964 84 private house owners were given approvals for improvement grant aid and 66 properties were improved by the aid of grants, all as summarized below:-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. Approved	Value of Grants Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants paid
Discretionary	26	26	£5,029	16	£5,471
Standard	64	58	£9,186	50	£6,696
Total	90	84	£14,215	66	£12,167

Steady progress was made during 1964 with the programme for the improvement of the pre-war houses and bungalows owned by the Council. The back of the programme has, however, not yet been broken but better progress can be anticipated in the future, following the decision to step up the yearly rate of improvements to about 100, subject to the availability of building labour and when sewers are available in the parishes referred to earlier in this report. It would be wrong at this stage to improve properties and waste money on costly drainage schemes which will shortly become redundant in a year or two when sewerage is available. The position at 31st December on the improvements of council properties was as follows:-

No. of Council dwellings improved prior to 1964	141	(96)
No. of Council dwellings improved during 1964	47	(49)
No. of Council dwellings with improvements in progress at 31st December, 1964	53	(24)
No. of Council dwellings to be improved in programme approved....	449	(521)
Total No. of pre-war Council dwellings.....	690	(690)

The figures in brackets give the position at 31st December, 1963.

COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1964 ten new bungalows were completed at Sutton thus providing some accommodation for the families to be rehoused from the temporary aluminium bungalows at Stalham. Twelve of these bungalows were vacated late in the year and action was being taken to secure their demolition and replacement by permanent dwellings.

1919 Assisted Scheme.....	48
1923 Acts	6
1924 Acts	412
1931 (Rural Authorities) Act.....	28
Slum Clearance	57
1936 Act (Overcrowding)	34
1938 Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance).....	3
(Accommodation of members of aggregate population).....	19
Not subsidised.....	83
1946 Act (a) Permanent	642
(b) Aluminium bungalows.....	38

Dwellings owned by Council	Total	<hr/> 1, 370 <hr/>
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SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Again I am able to report that 100% inspection was carried out of all the carcasses and offal passing through the slaughterhouses in the district of which there are at present two - one each at Neatishead and Stalham. A slight increase in the number of animals killed has to be reported and to obtain complete inspection at the slaughterhouses it was necessary to make 673 visits, many during the evenings and weekends. 7 tons and 10 cwts. 105 lbs. of unfit meat and offal were found at the slaughterhouses during the inspections. The disposal of unsound meat and offal again presented no difficulty during the year following the procedure as outlined in the 1961 report. The carcasses affected with Cysticercosis were again taken to a refrigeration plant outside the district for treatment.

Six slaughtermen were licensed by the Council for the killing of various classes of animals.

The table opposite gives details of the inspections carried out at Neatishead and Stalham.

OTHER FOODS

The amount of food other than meat and offal at the slaughterhouses found unfit for human consumption consisted of 86 lbs. of canned meat and 294 lbs. of fruit and vegetables. A complaint received about tainted ice cream was found to be due to brine contamination during manufacture.

FOOD PREMISES

The food premises in the district were generally found to be satisfactory on the frequent inspections made throughout the year.

The food premises in the district can be classified as follows:-

Bakeries	2 Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens.....	45
Butchers' Shops	13 Grocers and General Stores.....	118
Fish Shops.....	7 Licensed Premises.....	62
Food Factories.....		1

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2, 688	1	23	3, 670	10, 215	-
Number inspected	2, 688	1	23	3, 670	10, 215	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCII						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	753	-	1	164	1, 451	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	28. 01%	100. 00%	4. 35%	4. 46%	14. 23%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	-	-	-	110	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0. 55%	-	-	-	1. 07%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Six special visits were made to dairies and milk shops during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

There were 41 persons registered for the distribution of milk in the rural district.

One notification of Brucella Abortus was received by the Department during the year and the necessary steps were taken by way of visits and notices to secure the heat treatment of the milk affected before its use for human consumption.

ICE CREAM

37 special inspections were made to the 120 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There is only one manufacturer of ice cream registered in the district.

PRESERVED FOODS

19 inspections were made during 1964 of the 16 premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods.

SECTION F

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCL. T. B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	15	4	2	10	4
Measles	127	272	201	435	129
Whooping Cough	29	41	54	23	34
Pneumonia	6	18	5	12	4
Infective Jaundice	1	2	4	1	5
Erysipelas	2	2	-	3	2
Dysentery (Sonne)	2	2	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	3	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	187	344	267	484	179

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in respect of Area 1.

Year	Primary Injections				Booster Injections		Totals		
	Under		Age		Under			Age	
	1	%	1-4	5-14	5	5-14			
1964	197	24	409	139	96	819	1,660		
1963	170	22	434	194	37	474	1,309		
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1,168		
1961	580	77	113	309	49	1,700	2,751		
1960	463	67	175	238	37	1,046	1,959		

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under 5 years of age) during the last five years in Area No. 1.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of live births registered ...	692	748	744	763	871
No. of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	445	475	620	210	377
Percentage vaccinated ...	64%	63%	83%	27.5%	43%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 1 since the scheme commenced. Table 'A' shows the numbers immunised with Salk vaccine (by injection) and Table 'B' those given Sabin vaccine (oral) which became generally available in 1962.

Table 'A' Salk

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	0-15	15+	Total	0 - 15	15 +	5 - 12 yrs.	
1964	24	-	24	5	1	-	6
1963	3	3	6	12	17	1	30
1962	201	134	335	456	1147	13	1616
1961	1112	1570	2682	835	1130	3526	5491
1960	786	1201	1987	1400	2102	-	3502
1959	1759	2311	4070	5793	1231	-	7024
1958	6665	225	6890	1707	-	-	1707
1957	1166	-	1166	-	-	-	-
1956	167	-	167	-	-	-	-

Table 'B' Sabin

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd after 2 Salk)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	
	0 - 15	15 +	Total	0 - 15	15 +	5 - 12 yrs.	<u>TOTAL</u>
1964	654	46	700	24	-	394	418
1963	703	166	869	110	52	553	715
1962	615	1249	1864	733	522	298	1553

B. C. G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 74% parents gave their consent, 18% refused consent and 8% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows :-

Total number eligible	-	979
number tested	-	652
number positive	-	38
Tuberculin Index	-	6.0
Number vaccinated	-	580

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964, AND DECEMBER, 1963.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December 1963	28	27	19	17	47	44
31st December 1964	26	26	18	20	44	46

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1964		1963		1962	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -35 "	-	-	1	-	1	-
35 -45 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 -65 "	1	2	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	3	1	-	1	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1964		1963		1962	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

129 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 435 last year. With modern methods of treatment this disease is not so serious as it used to be, but it is still a considerable nuisance and it seems unfortunate that a satisfactory vaccine has not yet become available in this country. As I saw on a recent visit to the United States, a vaccine is in use there, but the Ministry of Health has so far refused to authorise one in this country on the grounds that there are disadvantages including undesirable side effects.

WHOOPING COUGH

34 cases were notified compared with 23 last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. In our Infant Welfare Clinics we commence immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at about three months, giving second and third injections at four and five months respectively.

PNEUMONIA

4 cases were notified compared with 12 last year.

SCARLET FEVER

4 cases were notified compared with 10 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic

streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

ERYSIPELAS

2 cases were notified compared with 3 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made above apply to this condition also.

FOOD POISONING

1 case reported.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

5 cases were notified compared with 1 last year. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

FACTORIES ACT

PART I OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	6	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	97	37	3	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	2	-	-
TOTAL	105	45	3	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-

During 1964 there were only three recorded Outworkers in the district engaged in the manufacture of Xmas Crackers, Sweet Boxes and Emu Wool. The conditions of the Outworkers premises were satisfactory.

